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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 09/955,945 | 09/20/2001 | Toru Kamiwada | 1405.1049 | 9962 |
| 21171 | 7590 | 11/09/2005 | EXAMINER | |
| STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005 | | | DINH, MINH | |
| | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 2132 | |

DATE MAILED: 11/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 09/955,945 | KAMIWADA ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | Minh Dinh | 2132 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 August 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-9 and 11-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-9 and 11-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 20 September 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed 08/29/2005. Claims 1-2, 4, 8-9, 11 and 12 have been amended; claim 10 has been cancelled; claim 22 has been added.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 08/29/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Holmes (5,875,395) does not teach any equipment accepting registration of terminal information for associating a unique identifier established for said operating terminal with said operating terminal access right (page 9). Holmes discloses a system and method for preventing unauthorized use of a remotely operated home system in which a user uses a mobile station to remotely control appliances in a home system; the mobile station must be authenticated and authorized by a personal base station before it can gain access (i.e., send commands) to the appliances (figures 1, 5 and associated text). Although Holmes does not explicitly teach accepting registration of terminal information for associating a unique identifier established for said operating terminal with said operating terminal access right, this feature is deemed to be inherent to the Holmes method as lines 1-17 of column 3 show that the personal base station uses stored information to authenticate and authorize the mobile station. The Holmes method would be inoperative if the personal base station did not accept registration of authentication and authorization information associated

with the mobile station. Applicant argues that Holmes does not teach equipment connected to the wired or wireless home network (page 9, last paragraph). Holmes discloses a home network including the personal base station connected to "a vast array of devices including a home security system, lights, various household appliances and subsystems within the house such as the heating and cooling system" (col. 3, lines 24-29).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 9, 11 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Holmes (5,875,395). Regarding claim 1, which is exemplary of claims 9 and 11, Holmes discloses an access restriction method for a device control system comprising a device control server interconnected over a home network with one or more devices within a home (fig. 1, elements 12, 26), and an operating terminal capable of wired or wireless transmission of instruction signals relating to operation of said one or more devices (fig. 1, element 10), said method comprising: accepting instruction information including said operating terminal identifier and said instruction signals relating to operation of said one or more devices (fig. 5, step 52); determining said operating terminal access right based on said operating terminal identifier included in said

instruction information (fig. 5, step 54); and controlling said one or more devices based on said operating terminal access right and said signal instructions relating to said one or more devices (fig. 5, steps 58-66). Holmes does not explicitly disclose the step of accepting registration of terminal information for associating a unique identifier established for said operating terminal with said operating terminal access right for accessing the one or more devices. However, this feature is deemed to be inherent to the Holmes method as lines 1-17 of column 3 show that the device control server uses stored information to authenticate and authorize the operating terminal. The Holmes method would be inoperative if the server did not accept registration of terminal information for associating a unique identifier established for said operating terminal with said operating terminal access right. Regarding claim 22, Holmes teaches that the operating terminal controls said one or more devices by sending out commands to the one or more devices; the teaching meets the limitation of the operating terminal directly controlling said one or more devices with signals transmitted from said terminal.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2-3 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holmes as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of Buffam (6,185,316). Holmes discloses using a challenge-response scheme based on symmetric-key cryptography between the server and the terminal (col. 1, lines 50-67). Holmes does not teach using a challenge-response scheme based on a public-key cryptography. Buffam discloses using a challenge-response scheme based on a public-key cryptography and that the public key is part of the identity of an entity and should be made known to other entities (col. 5, lines 45-54; col. 6, lines 18-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Holmes method to use a challenge-response scheme based on a public-key cryptography, as taught by Buffam. The motivation for doing so would have been that no secret information had to be shared by the entities involved in the exchange. Accordingly, the server receives the public key of the terminal as part of the registration information.

7. Claims 4-6 and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holmes as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of Sizer, II et al (6,021,324). Holmes discloses that the server verifies the terminal's access right when receiving instruction information from the terminal. Holmes does not disclose that the server is connected to an external network from which electronic information is acquired and that the information is stored at the server and then presented. Sizer discloses a system for controlling appliances within a home including a control server, the server is

connected to an external network from which electronic information is acquired and that the information is stored at the server and then presented (col. 2, lines 30-42; col. 6, lines 21-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Holmes method such that the server is connected to an external network from which electronic information is acquired and that the information is stored at the server and then presented, as taught by Sizer. The motivation for doing so would have been that electronic content could be downloaded from a cable company for use at the premises. Accordingly, access to the external server and the electronic information is controlled by access right of the terminal.

8. Claims 7 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holmes as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of Muhonen (6,751,472). Holmes does not disclose that the access right of the operating terminal is determined based on whether the operating terminal is located inside or outside the house. Muhonen discloses that different access rights are applied depending on the location of a mobile terminal whether it is located inside a house (col. 5, lines 33-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Holmes method such that the access right of the operating terminal is determined based on whether the operating terminal is located inside or outside the house, as taught by Muhonen. The motivation for doing so would have been to extend the capabilities of the operator to offer different services depending on the location of the subscriber.

9. Claims 8 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holmes as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of Dugan (6,779,030). Holmes discloses authenticating the terminal. Holmes does not disclose authenticating the user of the terminal. Dugan discloses authenticating the terminal and authenticating the user of the terminal using a user's information (col. 67, lines 49-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Holmes method to also authenticate a user of the terminal using the user's information, as taught by Dugan. The motivation for doing so would have been that only authorized users are allowed to operate the terminal. Accordingly, the server receives the user's registration information as part of the registration information.

10. Claims 18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holmes in view of Yatsukawa (6,148,404). Holmes discloses an operating terminal that in a device control system having a device control server interconnected over a wired or wireless home network with one or more devices within a home, sends instruction signals relating to operations of said one or more devices (fig. 1, elements 10, 12, 26), comprising: identifier storage means storing a unique identifier (col. 1, lines 56-58); input acceptance means for accepting input of instructions relating to operation of said one or more devices (fig. 1, element 10); instruction information generation means for generating instruction information based on inputted instructions accepted by said input acceptance means and on an identifier stored in said identifier storage means; and instruction information transmission means for wired or wireless

transmission of instruction information generated by said instruction information generation means (fig. 5, step 52-58). Holmes further discloses using a challenge-response scheme based on symmetric-key cryptography between the server and the operating terminal (col. 1, lines 50-67). Holmes does not teach using a challenge-response scheme based on a public-key cryptography. Yatsukawa discloses using a challenge-response scheme based on a public-key cryptography, in which a terminal first registers its identifier and public key with a server, encrypts a predetermined value with its private key and sends the encrypted value to the server for authentication (figures 13-14; col. 20, lines 39-55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Holmes method to use a challenge-response scheme based on a public-key cryptography, in which a terminal first registers its identifier and public key with a server, encrypts a predetermined value with its private key and sends the encrypted value to the server for authentication, as taught by Yatsukawa. The use of public-key cryptography is indispensable to satisfy all conditions of a digital signature (col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 11).

11. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holmes in view of Yatsukawa as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Muhonen. Holmes discloses generating instruction information based on said inputted instruction and said identifier (fig. 5). Holmes does not disclose using location information. Muhonen discloses that different services are offered depending on the location of a mobile terminal (col. 5, lines 33-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Holmes terminal to use its location information, as taught by Muhonen. The motivation for doing so would have been to extend the capabilities of the operator to offer different services depending on the location of the subscriber.

12. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holmes in view of Yatsukawa as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Dugan. Holmes discloses using the terminal identifier to authenticate the terminal. Holmes does not disclose using a user's information to authenticate the user of the terminal. Dugan discloses authenticating the terminal and authenticating the user of the terminal using a user's information (col. 67, lines 49-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Holmes method to also authenticate a user of the terminal using the user's information, as taught by Dugan. The motivation for doing so would have been that only authorized users are allowed to operate the terminal.

Conclusion

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Minh Dinh whose telephone number is 571-272-3802. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri: 10:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MD

Minh Dinh
Examiner
Art Unit 2132

MD
11/07/05

Gilberto Barron Jr.
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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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